

On May 1, 1935, Ernest A. Nathan and H. Edward Lawrence, trading as George C. Cholwell & Co., New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that the portion of the product which was packed in cases lined with lead foil be segregated and processed so as to eliminate the lead.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24620. Adulteration of prunes. U. S. v. 350 Boxes of Prunes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35385. Sample no. 31504-B.)

This case involved a shipment of prunes which were in part decomposed and dirty.

On April 15, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 350 boxes of prunes at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 7, 1935, by Ben Greenbaum, from Portland, Oreg., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On May 22, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24621. Adulteration of dried figs. U. S. v. 214 Bags of Dried Figs. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35392. Sample no. 21645-B.)

This case involved a shipment of dried figs which were worm-infested.

On April 18, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 214 bags of dried figs at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 20, 1934, by the Pacific Raisin Co., of Fowler, Calif., from Oakland, Calif., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On May 7, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24622. Adulteration and misbranding of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 24 Cases, et al., of Tomato Catsup. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 35398, 35409, 35445. Sample nos. 15194-B, 15199-B, 15826-B.)

These cases involved tomato catsup that contained excessive mold and was in a process of fermentation. Portions of the article were also short weight.

On April 29 and April 30, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 97 cases of tomato catsup in various lots at Douglas, Nogales, Prescott, and Flagstaff, Ariz., respectively, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in part on or about December 4, 1934, and in part on or about January 7, 1935, by the Crown Products Corporation, from Los Angeles, Calif., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Lady's Choice Tomato Catsup Net Weight 14 Ozs. Crown Products Corp. San Francisco Los Angeles Kansas City."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

Misbranding was alleged with respect to portions of the product for the reason that the statement on the label, "Net Weight 14 Ozs.", was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser; and for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the con-

tents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement was incorrect.

On May 27, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24623. Adulteration of shrimp. U. S. v. 2 Barrels and 190 Pounds of Shrimp. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 35404, 35405. Sample nos. 24363-B, 24364-B.)

These cases involved shrimp which was in part decomposed.

On April 2, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 2 barrels and 190 pounds of shrimp at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 28, 1935, by the Golden Meadow Shrimp Co., from Raceland, La., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted of a decomposed animal substance.

On April 22, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24624. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 4 Cans of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35406. Sample no. 21705-B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter which contained mold and filth.

On April 6, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four cans of butter at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 23, 1935, by Williamson Bros., from Tecumseh, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "From Williamson Bros., Tecumseh, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On April 25, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24625. Adulteration of grapefruit. U. S. v. 400 Boxes of Grapefruit. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered sorted and decomposed portion destroyed. (F. & D. no. 35438. Sample no. 26158-B.)

This case involved grapefruit which was in part dried and decomposed.

On March 29, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 400 boxes of grapefruit at Denver, Colo., consigned by H. A. Pollard, Inc., from Winterhaven, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 22, 1935, from the State of Florida into the State of Colorado, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Florida Citrus Fruit South State Brand. H. A. Pollard, Inc. Winterhaven, Fla."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On April 1, 1935, H. A. Pollard, Inc., having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered that the product be sorted, and that the good portion be sold and the bad portion destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*